

no 20

6

R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y   B U L L E T I N

For Period  
31 March to 6 April  
1946

ARMY  
MEDICAL  
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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

The Acting Chief of the Welfare Division, Major R. E. Riordan, returned from Korea where he surveyed welfare activities. A report of his observations is being prepared.

Welfare Administration

A conference was held with officials of the Social Affairs Bureau, Health and Welfare Ministry, to discuss the proposed Imperial Grant Foundation, National Relief Association, which was suggested by the Welfare Ministry as the agency to administer public assistance in Japan. Reasons for the inadequacy of this proposal were given, the chief one being that it does not meet the requirement (SCAPIN 775, "Public Assistance") of a single national government agency operating through prefectural and local government channels. It was concluded that the proposal be dropped and that the government concentrate its efforts towards an overall public welfare plan to be submitted to this Division by 30 April 1946, as directed.

Child Welfare

A report, requested on 20 March 1946, at a conference with welfare, railroad and Tokyo police officials, was submitted to the Welfare Division. It showed that a total of 105 orphan children were picked up in railroad stations and on the streets of Tokyo during the period 22 March to 31 March 1946. Of this number there was no information as to the former residence of 73 of the children. All were immediately placed in orphanages.



# R E S T R I C T E D

## Social Insurance

Two visits were made to hospitals in conjunction with the Social Insurance and Advisory Mission of the Economic and Scientific Section. One was operated by the Board of Communications Mutual Aid Association, and the other by the Ishikawajima Health Association to view the care and services received by beneficiaries of the Social Insurance system. From the point of view of cleanliness, treatment and sanitary conditions, both hospitals were found to be above average for Japan, particularly the former which was regarded as outstanding.

## SECTION II

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

#### General

Active typhus control programs are being carried on in areas of high incidence under the supervision of Military Government Units. The Epidemiologist from this office and two officers from the USA Typhus Commission have continued in assisting local Military Government Units in Osaka and Kobe. There has been a levelling off of new cases reported in Tokyo, and the downward trend of new cases reported daily has continued in Osaka. Control in Aomori has been reported as satisfactory with a decrease in daily number of new cases in the city. Control methods are being stressed in these surrounding areas. It is felt that the slow response to control measures in these epidemics are due to two causes; first, the difficulty in teaching Japanese workers control methods, second, the fact that DDT is an insecticide and not a rickettsial killing agent.

Smallpox incidence remains high throughout the country, but there are indications that the peak of the epidemic has been passed. The vaccinating program is being continued by the Japanese.



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On 5 April, it was informally reported that repatriation ships, bound for Japan from China, had cholera aboard. There has been no cholera in Japan for many years. It is felt that this intestinal disease, at this time of year, presented the greatest threat to the Occupation and to the Japanese people, of any hazard yet encountered. With the present state of sanitation of Japan, there was the potential of killing millions of individuals. In order to effectively shut out this disease from Japan, the following measures were taken:

All vessels with cholera aboard routed to the ports of Sasebo or Uraga where the vessel will be anchored well off shore and all personnel quarantined on shipboard for two weeks after the last case has been removed from the ship. While on shipboard in quarantine, all discharges from the body to be sterilized before disposal. All personnel to receive cholera vaccine before leaving the vessel. Cholera patients to be removed to hospital ships. Stool examinations on all personnel. No individual permitted to contact the vessel without the specific approval of the quarantine officers. Fishing prohibited in the vicinity of the ports.

Sanitary Engineering

A conference was held by the Fertilizer Committee with the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Industry and Commerce and their assistants. Reports were made of progress to date in increasing the production of commercial fertilizer. Difficulties encountered and means for surmounting these obstacles were discussed. Action taken by the Ministry of Health to improve collection of night soil and its transportation to rural districts was brought to the attention of the Minister of Agriculture; the desirability and cooperating of the two Ministries in this phase was urged. The necessity for immediate action by all concerned to increase the production and distribution of fertilizers was stressed.



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Conferences on Mosquito Control were held with members of the Neurotropic Virus Commission, representatives of the Chief Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army Surgeon's Office, Fifth Air Force Surgeon's Office, Agriculture and Fisheries Divisions of Natural Resources Section, and I Corps' Malaria Survey and Control Units. Proposed plans for airplane spraying of devastated areas where there are concentrations of occupational forces were discussed. The necessity of preventing indiscriminate spraying of the countryside was brought out to protect food crops and the sericulture industry. Definite plans will be presented next week after coordination between Eighth Army, Fifth Air Force, and Natural Resources Section. Civilian control measures will be carried out using the basic organization now set up for typhus control with modification where required, all under the supervision of Military Government Units. A school for training Military Government Sanitary and Public Health Officers, and Prefectural Health Officers to be in charge of mosquito and fly control programs, will be operated at Kyoto from 22 to 27 April. These officers will then train Japanese civilian teams in the prefectures and cities in proper methods of mosquito and fly control.

At a conference with Dr. Kawabata, Health Maintenance Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, the recent order from the Ministry to the Prefectures requiring improvement of sanitary conditions throughout the country was reviewed. The necessity of following up this order and seeing that it is enforced was emphasized. This Section of the Ministry will also aid in expediting the Japanese manufacture of larvicides, and investigate Japanese Army stocks of larvicide and mosquito control equipment.

A conference was held with Ministry officials and the Supply Division of this office on the production of rodenticides and rodent control equipment. Production of phosphoric poison and "Antu" is to start immediately, and manufacture of traps



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will be started as soon as possible. Japanese civilians will be trained in rodent control at ports where experienced men are available.

### Laboratory Activities

Medical Examiner System. Since 1 April 1946, the newly revised system has been in effect in Tokyo. Reports will be brought to the Public Health and Welfare Section every ten days.

Reform of Medical Education. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Medical School Curriculum a revision of hours was formulated with particular emphasis placed on the practical side of the subjects taught and their relation to preventive medicine and public health in general. At the meeting of the sub-committee on Licensure Examination plans were drawn for a national law embodying the principles previously discussed in the general meetings of the Council on Medical Education. The terms of eligibility for examination will include a standard four year course of medical training plus an additional twelve months of internship in an approved hospital. Details on time and place of examinations, organization of a central Council on Medical Examination in the Ministry of Welfare, personnel of the Board of Medical Examiners, and the subjects and techniques of examination were discussed and agreed upon. The programs of both sub-committees will be submitted in the form of reports to the general meeting of the Council on Medical Education for discussion and vote.

### Nutrition Surveys

Arrangements were made with the Bureau of Public Welfare, Tokyo Metropolitan Office, to obtain data on the per capita quantities of individual foods consumed in typical hospitals studies in the nutritional survey in Tokyo in February. Such data will indicate the types and kinds of food needed for a hospital and the extent to which the food supplies provides the necessary nutrient for health in



addition to calories and protein reported for the surveys.

Arrangements were made to obtain data on the quantities and kinds of food used in the Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, for the purpose of reviewing the adequacy of the food supplied and whether it is too much or too little.

Plans were discussed with Dr. Oiso of the Ministry of Health and Welfare for a survey in May 1946. Also discussed with the Japanese Scientists, Prof. Kadoma and Dr. Saiki, the question of the relative size of Japanese in relation to other nationals especially those of the United States. Information was obtained on the height and weight of Japanese and the method of calculating the total daily requirements for the average man for data on basal metabolism.

### SECTION III

#### ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

An effort to improve conditions in civilian hospitals has resulted in the release of 20,000 pounds of butter to tuberculosis sanitarium.

The Japanese civilian hospital strength report for the period ending 15 March 1946 shows 2,977 hospitals with a bed capacity of 203,866 of which 96,068 were occupied.

### SECTION IV

#### NURSING AFFAIRS

A Public Health nursing survey was begun in Kanagawa Prefecture as of 4 April 1946. This will include nursing, midwifery and health clinics. Each prefecture will be surveyed in course of time and as assistants in the department arrive. Surveys will be made as complete as possible.

### SECTION V

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS

##### Report on Field Trip

A representative of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a survey



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of Japanese veterinary conditions in Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki and Oita Prefectures. With the exception of dairy cattle, the number of animals is generally less than the 1944 census figures. Feeds are scarce, are being used sparingly and meat and milk production is consequently small.

Communicable disease of animals are being effectively controlled despite the shortage of veterinary supplies. This shortage has been relieved in some instances by the distribution of former military veterinary supplies. Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, infectious abortion of cattle, pullorum disease and swine cholera.

Meat and dairy inspection is suffering from a shortage of technically trained personnel. Sanitation of food establishments is being neglected.

Reliable statistical data is being accumulated and proper reports are being rendered.

The one national serum laboratory in the area is active to the extent that it has completed the production of 300,000 cc of anti-anthrax serum and is preparing to produce an equal amount of anti-rinderpest serum.

The education of veterinary students continues at two prefectural colleges.

### Veterinary Education

The Council on Veterinary Education at its monthly meeting held on 4 April 1946, discussed changes in licensure, entrance requirements, curricula and rating of colleges, veterinary publications and the Veterinary Medical Association.

### Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported an outbreak of swine cholera in Kanagawa Prefecture. Two cases have occurred. Control measures are immunization and quarantine.



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SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A Memorandum was issued to the Imperial Japanese Government, AG 091.3 (21 Mar 46)CPC, (SCAPIN 787-A), granting permission to withdraw the following amounts of precious metals for dental use: gold, 427 kgs.; silver, 1120 kgs.; platinum, 30 kgs. These metals are to be withdrawn from the stocks owned by the Minerals Distribution Control Company, Ltd., held in custody by the Eighth Army at the Bank of Japan, Tokyo.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

In coordination with the Industrial Division, Economic and Scientific Section, further action was taken to develop Japanese facilities for the mixing of DDT dusting powder. Surveys were made of a number of plants which had been reported as potential producers. One installation was located which is able to grind and mix two tons a day and another is capable of grinding five tons. The minimum total production goal is ten tons a day. Present production is approximately two and one-half tons a day.

Production schedule for smallpox vaccine is being increased to provide sufficient vaccine for immunization of the total population of Japan, prior to 30 June 1946. The original program covered about seventy percent of the population.

Further emphasis is being placed on the manufacture of typhus vaccine. Representatives of the USA Typhus Commission will conduct a course of training at the Japanese Institute of Infectious Diseases. Steps have been taken to provide the necessary supplies and equipment for a demonstration laboratory at that institution. All laboratories scheduled to manufacture typhus vaccine will be represented at the training course.

Concurrence was given to the exportation of approximately 35,000,000 yen of



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patent medicines which were surplus to Japanese needs. These medicines were manufactured and turned over to the Japanese Export-Import Company prior to the surrender and have been held in storage under the jurisdiction of that company. An additional increment of 75,000,000 yen is being returned to the Ministry of Health and Welfare for distribution within Japan.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for each biological product produced in Japan. This plan is to include planned production for the period April 1946 through March 1947, institutes or factory where production will be accomplished and will be phased in three month periods.

The Welfare Ministry was requested to submit a detailed plan of production for sulpha drugs and was informed that production of sulpha drugs should be accelerated immediately.

An ample supply of Japanese manufactured cholera vaccine has been furnished all repatriation ports in Japan, in addition to the amounts shipped to Chinese ports. Distribution is being handled by established credits at laboratories located in Tokyo, Osaka and Kumamoto. Each port has been notified of the location of its credit allocation and directed to dispatch couriers to secure the vaccine. Subsequent distribution will be handled in a similar manner.

With a view to clarifying the supply situation in the prefectures of northern Honshu, the Ministry of Health and Welfare has scheduled a conference with prefectural officials which will be held at Yamagata on 12 April 1946. The conference will be conducted by the Chief of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Ministry of Health and Welfare. The Governor or Vice-Governor of each prefecture has been directed to attend.

Teleconference was held with representatives of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation on the subject of "Typhus Control Supplies". Substantial shipments of typhus vaccine have been received by air. Shipment of additional stocks of



DDT will be made by fast water transportation.

Request was initiated for importation of 1000 tons of prophyllite rock from Korea to be used for mixing of DDT dusting powder. One hundred tons of ground talcum also is being imported.

Captain Cummings returned from a trip to northern Honshu and Hokkaido and Major Cannon returned from southern Honshu.

An inspection trip through northern Honshu and Hokkaido was completed by Lt. Stefan. Wholesale drug houses to receive custody of former Japanese military medicinal narcotics were inspected in Niigata, Sendai and Sapporo. Prefectural medicine control companies visited have ample stocks of narcotics and steps are being taken through the Ministry of Health to supply physicians and hospitals who are in short supply.

A visit to the Saitama prefectural medicine control company revealed full years' normal supply of narcepon on hand. The Takeda Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, reported that at least 6000 ampules of narcepon have been supplied to all prefectures in northern Honshu, and 30,000 to Hokkaido since the beginning of the year.

## SECTION IX

### DIRECTIVES TO THE JAPANESE

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH (SCAPIN 865), subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates".

AG 435 (9 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN 871), subject: "Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages".

5 Incls:

#1 - Memo to IJG, AG 720.4  
(6 Apr 46)PH(SCAPIN 865)

#2 - Memo to IJG, AG 435 (9 Apr 46)PH (SCAPIN 871)

#3 - Report from Korea for week ending 23 March 46.

#4 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases, Week ending 16 March 46.

#5 - Weekly Summary of Communicable Diseases, week ending 23 March 46.

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,  
Colonel, Medical Corps,  
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.4 (6 Apr 46)PH  
(SCAFIN - 865)

AFO 500  
6 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. The Imperial Japanese Government will take the following measures immediately to prevent the introduction of cholera into Japan by individuals being repatriated from China.

2. In the case of ships with repatriates from China which arrive without cases of cholera aboard:

a. Where the voyage has taken more than six days, all personnel will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine and debarkation and processing procedures will be performed as usual.

b. Where the voyage from China has taken less than six days, all personnel will be held aboard the ship until six days have elapsed, the personnel physically examined for cholera, and if no cases are found they will be disembarked as described in paragraph 2 a. above. In the event cholera is found, the procedure will be as directed in paragraph 3.

3. Ships which arrive in Japan with cholera aboard will use only the ports of Uraga or Sasebo until directed otherwise by this Headquarters.

a. Ships will be anchored sufficiently far from shore to preclude the possibility of anyone swimming to shore or contamination from the vessel washing ashore.

b. All personnel will be held on board for fourteen (14) days after the development of the last case.

c. Cases of cholera will be removed from the ship to a hospital ship provided for that purpose. Before the arrival of hospital ships at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo, cholera patients will be removed to the isolation hospital at the reception center where strict isolation procedure will be maintained. Great care will be exercised in sterilizing all discharges from the patients (using 2% cresol solution), screening to protect from flies and isolation of attendants.



BASIC: Ltr, AG 720.4 ( 6 Apr 46)PH, this Headquarters to Imperial Japanese Government, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates", 6 April 1946.

d. All personnel (except cholera patients) will be inoculated with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine.

e. During the quarantine period the feces and urine of all personnel will be treated with a two percent cresol solution before being discharged into the sea.

f. A stool examination will be performed on all personnel to detect carriers. All carriers discovered will be isolated in the same place as cholera cases and kept until three negative stool specimens have been obtained at two day intervals.

g. The baggage and clothing of all personnel will be sterilized.

4. A hospital ship will be anchored off shore at the ports of Uraga and Sasebo to receive and treat cholera cases among the repatriates.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



B. M. FITCH,  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.4 ( 6 Apr 46)PH

APO 500  
6 April 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN - 865 ) File AG 720.4 ( 6 Apr 46)PH, this Headquarters, dated 6 April 1946, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 865 ) this Headquarters to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. Cholera is reported aboard incoming repatriation vessels from China. This is the beginning of the epidemic season for intestinal diseases and sanitary conditions in Japan are very poor at present. This makes a sweeping epidemic of cholera a real possibility.

3. Every effort is to be made to erect a barrier to the introduction of the disease to Japan. To attain this end:

a. The principle of allowing no case ashore will be applied by transferring cases from passenger vessels to hospital ships except initially before hospital ships can be anchored at the two ports of Uraga and Sesabo. It will be necessary to use the most rigid isolation technique at the shore hospitals where cases will be brought before the arrival of hospital ships. Most careful surveillance of this procedure is essential.

b. Allowing only ports where the quarantine facilities are adequate to be used by ships with cholera. At present these are Uraga and Sesabo. It is anticipated that within a month the port of Hakata will be available.

c. Ships from China without cholera may use the ports of Kagoshima, Kure and Hakata.

d. On ships which have cholera aboard, all personnel will be quarantined on the vessel for fourteen days after the appearance of the last case. All personnel immunized with 1.5 cc of cholera vaccine. Stool examinations made to determine carriers. Surveillance to be exercised to assure that these procedures are carried out, that the ship is anchored at a sufficient distance from the shore so that personnel cannot swim ashore, that discharges from the vessel are not washed ashore and that all personnel are physically examined for cholera before disembarking. The vibrio of cholera will live in sea water.

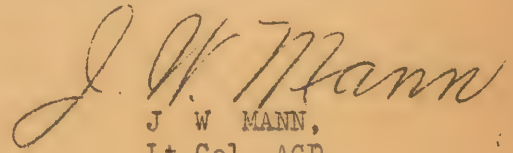
e. The passengers and crew of these vessels will be treated in the same manner.

4. The most critical points in this program are:



BASIC: Memo, AG 720.4 ( 6 Apr 46)PH, Info of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 865 ), File AG 720.4 ( 6 Apr 46)PH, subject: "Quarantine Procedures for Cholera in Repatriates", dated 6 April 1946.

- a. Strict isolation technique of the cholera cases which must be brought ashore before hospital ships can be made available.
- b. The detection of carriers.
- c. The prohibition of persons from visiting cholera ships while anchored in quarantine or from personnel escaping from quarantine.



J W MANN,  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 865 )  
plus SCATAP  
less Imperial Japanese Government.



GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 435 ( 9 April 46)PH  
(SCAPIN - 871 )

APD 500  
9 April 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages.

1. Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 (18 Dec 45)PH, subject as above, 18 December 1945, is rescinded.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government will enact and rigidly enforce appropriate enactments to provide:

a. That possession of, and selling or trading in, any food or beverage containing methyl alcohol in excess of 1 mg. per cc., or other poison in toxic amount, will be punishable by a fine of not less than 2000 nor more than 10,000 yen, or penal servitude of not less than three nor more than fifteen years, or both such fine and penal servitude.

b. That beverages containing methyl alcohol in amounts exceeding 0.2 mg. per cc., and not exceeding 1 mg. per cc. may be sold provided that each bottle or container bears a label stating plainly in both English and Japanese the methyl alcohol content of the beverage.

3. English translations of such enactments and samples of the labels proposed to be used in accordance with the terms of paragraph 2b hereof will be forwarded in duplicate to this Headquarters immediately upon preparation and prior to publication.

4. Direct communication with the Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section this Headquarters, is authorized respecting further details in the execution of the terms of this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



B. M. FITCH;  
Brigadier General, AGD,  
Adjutant General.







GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 435 ( 9 April 46)PH

APD 500  
9 April 1946

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Concerning Memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government AG 435 ( 9 Apr 46)PH, (SCAPIN - 871 subject: Control of Traffic in Poisonous Beverages, dated 9 April 1946.

1. With reference to the above numbered memorandum, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

2. The purpose of this Directive is to establish a vigorous penalty for the illicit possession, sale or barter of beverages containing methyl alcohol (methanol) in dangerous concentrations. Its particular targets are those individual black market operators who trade or sell untaxed liquors with high methyl alcohol or other poisonous content. The memorandum is not intended to cause prosecution of authorized bona fide distillers or manufacturers whose beverages contain innocuous concentrations of methanol unavoidable in the manufacturing or distilling methods employed.

3. The standard Japanese test for the presence of methanol in beverages differs from the more sensitive USP test which the Japanese are not equipped to perform. Where the standard Japanese test gives a negative result, the USP test of the same sample will frequently show a small amount of methanol. Such an amount, however, will not be toxic except in amounts of the beverage which are prohibitively large for human consumption.

4. Commanders will be guided by the following considerations in enforcing the terms of the memorandum above referred to and in the control of the manufacture and sale of beverages containing methanol:

- a. All alcoholic beverages manufactured and sold will contain not over 1 mg. of methyl alcohol per cc. Where the methyl alcohol content exceeds 0.2 mg. per cc, such content will be stated in English and Japanese on a label affixed to each bottle or other container.
- b. Where the beverage in question contains a greater quantity of methanol than 1 mg. per cc of beverage, it will be destroyed.
- c. Unauthorized or illicit distilleries or manufacturing facilities and those of individuals, companies or associations failing to conform to the above standards will be closed and may be destroyed.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 871 )  
less Imperial Japanese Government.

*J. W. Mann*  
J W MANN  
Lt Col, AGD  
Asst Adj Gen







HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA  
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare  
Seoul, Korea

SUBJECT: Weekly Report for Week Ending 23 March 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GENERAL

1. The survey of the sanitary conditions of jails and prisons, begun in the middle of February, was completed during this week. The following over-all picture was drawn from reports by public health officers throughout Korea:

- a. Overcrowding of cells is a universal fault.
- b. Latrines are primitive and many cases unsatisfactory, being of the bucket-and-carry type.
- c. Water supplies for drinking and washing tend to be minimal. In many places city water is not being piped to the vicinity of cell blocks; water is supplied in buckets for drinking and minimal washing only.
- d. Kitchens on the whole are satisfactory. A number of jails have no kitchen, but patronize outside restaurants, some of which are not within reasonable proximity. A common fault is the outdoor transport of food from kitchen or restaurant to cell blocks in uncovered containers.
- e. Cells are unheated and poorly lighted.
- f. Dusting with IDT is common if not universal.
- g. Doctors are assigned to larger provinces, most of which have their own hospitals; smaller institutions have doctors on call.
- h. General cleanliness varies greatly, many places appearing neatly swept and cared for, others with dirty walls and littered floors.

2. In conferences with the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Justice, this Bureau developed a set of sanitary standards for monthly inspections of jails and prisons (Exhibit I). Two-fold criteria were applied to reach these standards: (a) desirability from the health aspect, and (b) feasibility of achievement with respect to the problems of procurement and construction involved. In the execution of this program, it is proposed to bring all but the most minor discrepancies encountered to the direct attention of the National Bureau concerned for correction, with the coordination and cooperation that has been assured, the present faults in sanitation of Korean jails and prisons should shortly be alleviated if not eliminated entirely.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE SECTION

1. During the week all civilian (Korean) employees of Military Government in Seoul were given booster doses of typhus vaccine. New employees were given smallpox vaccinations and complete typhus series. Immunization cards were distributed with vaccination data entered. Total smallpox vaccinations were 2,519; typhus inoculations 2,668.

2. In the future, requests for vaccines and biologicals will be sent directly to the Preventive Medicine Section of the Bureau of Health and Welfare. To pre-

vent deterioration of supplies enroute, provincial health officers have been instructed to send either military or Korean courier to Seoul to effect delivery to provinces when allocations are made.

3. The following semi-monthly communicable disease reports were received during the week:

	Typhoid	Small- pox	Typhus	Scar. Fever	Diph	Mengt's	Bac	Enceph Dys alitis	Para- typhoid
Chungchong Nam									
16-28 Feb.	149	385	24	3	8				2
Cholla Namdo									
16-28 Feb.	23	495	1		4	17			
1-15 Mar.	52	416	2	12	4	22			1
Kyongsang Puk									
1-15 Mar.	72	239	16		15	1			
Kyongsang Nam									
1-15 Mar.	126	330	10	1	16	2	1		
Kangwan-do									
1-15 Mar.	125	114	20		2	22	1	4	3

No report has been received from Chungchong Namdo for the first Bi-monthly period of March.

4. Letters were sent to provincial health officers directing them to control the allocation of venereal disease drugs. All of the bismuth subsalicylate and most of the sulfathiazole and mapharsen is to be frozen by provincial health officers and sold to wholesalers only to hospitals and clinics having facilities for VD treatment. These venereal disease drugs should reach the provincial drug wholesalers in the near future.

#### MEDICAL SERVICES SECTION

1. Doctor Robert Wilson, director of leprosaria, returned from a month's stay at Sorokdo Leprosarium. Approval has been obtained from the National Property Custodian for requisitioning land adjacent to the Yosu Leprosarium.

2. It was proposed by Dr. Wilson that the Yosu Leprosarium and the Sorokdo Leprosarium be merged into one national organization. This suggestion has considerable merit: both leprosaria are in the same locality; patients could be transferred from one to the other without difficulty; the more advanced cases could be kept at Sorokdo; arrested cases could do farming at Sorokdo which would help to support both leprosaria; with both leprosaria under one directing head operation could be carried out much more economically; and one school for nurses and attendants could be used for both places. It was decided that Dr. Wilson should write to the Mission for Lepers in New York to obtain permission for the merger. At present the leprosaria will be kept under independent management. However, Dr. Wilson as director of leprosy work for Korea will be able to coordinate the activities of both.

3. At a conference held with representatives of the American Red Cross, the provincial health officer, the city of Inchen health officer, and the director of



medical services, it was decided that the tuberculosis sanitorium at Incheon should be reopened after required repairs have been made. The engineering officer of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare will make a survey of the installation before repairs are done.

#### NURSING AFFAIRS SECTION

1. It has been decided to move the facilities of the Graduate Nurses' Institute from its present location in the Bureau of Health and Welfare Building to the Red Cross Hospital. The change will be made during the coming week. The new location will accommodate about 60 students, and will be generally more suited for the teaching program.

2. The first meeting to organize a Korean Nurses' Association was held at Severence Hospital on 22 March. It will be strictly a Korean organization. American nurses will not participate except when assistance is requested.

3. Following radio and press announcements, the Korean staff of the Nursing Affairs Section are interviewing licensed midwives for the purpose of:

a. Selecting two whose names and qualifications may be sent to Lobenstein Clinic, New York, for training. (Page 3, Weekly Report, 9 March).

b. Selecting twelve who will take the first midwifery refresher course at the Seoul City Hospital.

#### DENTAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. A letter was written to each Korean Provincial Health officer with instructions to submit a report of the dental conditions existing at present in the Primary Schools.

2. Registration and licensure of dentists began the 15th of March and will continue thru the 15th of April. At present only 15 registrations have been submitted and licenses issued.

#### VETERINARY AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Plans were made to use "rabbit virus" for vaccination of cattle against Rinderpest. The "rabbit virus" is an attenuated virus, therefore, it was considered necessary to send veterinarians, 14 in number, to the Fusan Veterinary Laboratory for training in the technique of handling and administering this virus in cattle. It may become necessary to vaccinate 100,000 cattle in the provinces of Kyonggi-do and Kangwan-do. The exact number to be vaccinated will depend upon the progress of Rinderpest north of the 38° parallel. Rabbits are needed badly to produce the virus. A letter was directed to provincial veterinarians requesting immediate survey of rabbits available and report to the national office.

2. An information letter on rabies is being drafted for circulation to all provinces.

## SANITATION SECTION

1. Emphasis continued on "National Clean-up Week". Arrangements were made to use approximately 60 trucks and 100 trailers in the drive. Some prisoners will be used for labor.

2. The Kasan water treatment plant and water reservoir was inspected by the Sanitation Section. The plant is in the American Occupied Zone, while the water reservoir is in Russian Occupied Territory. The treatment plant is in good condition. The chlorinator was clogged and was not being used, although chlorine was available. The caretaker of the reservoir stated that the water level was the lowest it has been in five years.

## LABORATORY SECTION

### 1. General

a. Wiring facilities of the Biological Laboratory have been completely overhauled, making possible the installation of new machinery, and effecting a reduction of fire hazards.

b. Work started on the installation of a new sewer and telephone system for the laboratory. The "innoculating room" for the production of typhoid vaccine is being enlarged.

c. Investigation was begun for a plant for the Koreans to manufacture alcohol which will be used for medicinal purposes and for the production of Ether.

### 2. Biological Laboratories

a. A series of six (6) shots of Diphtheria on two (2) horses for the production of Diphtheria Antitoxin was completed. Tests for potency were begun.

b. Dr. Lee, veterinarian, reported to the Anyang Laboratory as Director. He was formerly with the Veterinary School in Suwon, and has six (6) years experience in vaccine and Rinderpest work.

#### c. Inventory of Biologicals:

Product	New	Dispensed	On hand
Typhus vaccine	-	2,000 cc	4,260 cc
Typhoid vaccine	130,000 cc	40,000 cc	554,340 cc
Smallpox vaccine	-	373,000 doses	913,350 doses
Rabies vaccine	-	12 doses	-
Typhoid diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,400 cc
Para A diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,560 cc
Para B diagnostic antigen	-	80 cc	1,880 cc
Typhus diagnostic antigen	2,000 cc	----	2,000 cc
Diphtheria serum	--	10 cc	238 cc
Fowl pest	--	10,000 cc	5,500 cc

All other biologicals remain the same.



### 3. National Laboratories

#### a. Organic Synthesis:

- (1) Synthesis of 2-Amino-pyrimidine. Amount prepared; 100 grams.
- (2) Synthesis of p-Amino-P'-nitro - diphenylsulfide. Amount prepared; 68 grams.
- (3) Synthesis of Chlorobenzene. Amount prepared; 1,000 grams.
- (4) Preparation of Absolute Alcohol. Amount prepared; 2,000 grams.
- (5) Preparation of C.P. Glycerine. Amount prepared; 6,000 grams.

Note: Item 1 and 2 used in the Research on the Synthesis of Sulfadrag  
Items 3 and 4 used in the experimental production of DDT.  
Item 5 used in the production of vaccine.

#### b. Drug Technology:

##### Subcoating of Pills; Experimental Findings:

- (1) Whale wax constitutes a very desirable sub-coating material.
- (2) Ten grams whale wax will coat 1,000 grams, pills or tablets.
- (3) Melted wax is preferable to solid wax.
- (4) Sub-coating time must not exceed 5 minutes.

#### c. Toxicology:

- (1) One specimen of "NIHON METAL", test for Lead and Tin. (Lab. #441)  
Findings:

Pb . . . . .	5.84%
Sn . . . . .	92.69%

- (2) One specimen of "Liver" submitted by Department of Public Health, 99th Mil. Gov. Gp., Taegu, Korea, test for heavy metals. (As, Pb, Bi) (Lab. #445)

##### Findings:

Arsenic . . . . .	negative
Lead . . . . .	negative
Bismuth . . . . .	negative

Note: Quantity of specimen was too small for absolute results.

- (3) One specimen of "Whiskey" submitted by the Asahi Brewery Co., test for methyl alcohol. (Lab. #446).

Findings: Negative.

#### d. Biochemistry:

- (1) Seven (7) specimens of Korean Kinchi were analyzed for Thiamine content. Results are expressed in terms of gamma -

Thiamine per 100 mg.

Specimen #1 - 34.63	Specimen #4 - 49.36
Specimen #2 - 24.04	Specimen #5 - 50.73
Specimen #3 - 61.08	Specimen #6 - 33.77

Specimen #7 - 20.94

Average ----- 39.22

#### e. Vegetable Drugs:

- (1) Quantitative analysis of eight (8) Korean plants commonly employed for medicinal purposes:

Name of Vegetable Drug	Water	Ash	Acid-insol.	Ash	Alcohol-sol-extract
1. Dogenia	7.27%	30.05%	3.87%		6.70%
2. Flos Caryophylli	5.18%	3.42%	0.59%		24.71%
3. Folium Digitalis	6.39%	7.53%	0.90%		34.11%
4. Rosa Multiflora	6.55%	4.94%	0.53%		3.52%
5. Sinapis Cernua	3.23%	5.01%	0.94%		13.55%
6. Fractus Catalpae	6.67%	4.88%	0.60%		13.73%
7. Herba Artemissia	7.59%	5.57%	1.34%		16.74%
8. Daphne Genkwa	8.11%	5.48%	1.21%		15.16%

### MEDICAL SUPPLY SECTION

1. Work was completed on the submission of requirements figures to the National Economics Board for the Import-Export Program for the period 1 July 1946 to 31 March 1947. All departments of the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare submitted their individual requirements to the Medical Supply Section, where they were reviewed and consolidated. Justification of the program was explained in material submitted to the National Economics Board with the figures.

2. The Distribution Sub-Section completed the unloading of eight railroad cars full of medical supplies for the assembly of the 360 Basic Medical Units. These supplies have arrived as component parts only, and not as assembled units. The Korean Medical Supply Company, an independent commercial organization, has been engaged for the task of warehousing the items received and assembling them into the complete assortments of drugs and supplies representing Basic Medical Units. Thus far, 320 tons of these supplies have been landed, and the eight cars unloaded are the first of 27 cars loaded at Inchon to arrive at Seoul. A ship which will be unloaded after certain Quartermaster items which occupy the upper holds are disposed of. The entire supply of 360 Basic Medical Units has a total weight of 2,174 tons, which leaves a balance still due to arrive in Korea of 1,624 tons.

3. Work was completed during the week on a comprehensive price schedule, for manufacturers', wholesalers and retailers, to be published as soon as the printers schedule will permit in the official gazette. This schedule will establish maximum prices for all common drugs and medical supplies, including Japanese and Korean drugs now available, the supplies in the Basic Medical Units, and supplies to arrive under the Emergency Import and the General Import-Export programs.

### VITAL STATISTICS SECTION

#### 1. Registration

a. Registration activities during the present report period consisted chiefly in formulating promotion and publicity materials for use in conjunction with the new vital statistics registration procedures to be inaugurated 1 April 1946. Newspaper material and radio speeches were written up in both Korean and English.

b. Final drafts of the Standard Certificates of Birth, Death, Stillbirth, Marriage and Divorce to be used in the revisions which will be printed three months



hence were completed. These drafts were worked up jointly by the Bureau of the Justice and this Bureau, Mr. Choi, head of the former Bureau, having represented the interests of the Civil Section of his Bureau.

c. Meanwhile, field agents were active in the provinces at the several conferences of local registrars. The Korean Chief Field Agent, Director, and the United States Army Officer in Charge will leave by the end of the next report period for inspectional trips throughout all provinces south of the 38th.

## 2. Statistics.

a. Tables of Maternal Mortality were completed as were Tables of Stillbirths by Province and City. The chart of communicable diseases by month of occurrence is still under construction.

b. The Index to the two hundred causes of death according to the International List was completely translated by the end of this report period. This Korean Index is the second part of a project to make available in the Korean language, the findings of the last decennial congress of users of the International List of Causes of Death. When this index is finally catalogued, the Index together with the list will be printed into book form and made available to all physicians, hospitals, registrars and other vital statistics personnel in southern Korea. This project when completed will be a substantial contribution to Korean medical science and public health.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

### GENERAL AFFAIRS SECTION

1. Several staff changes were effective during this week. Lt. Scherbacher formally became director of the branch to replace Capt. Glacken who departed for the United States. Lt. Conway joined the staff and was assigned to be Section Chief for General Relief. Capt. Yoon returned from temporary duty with the 100th MG Group where he had worked from 20 February to 23 March assisting in the organization and administration of the welfare program in that area. He studied the facilities and needs for institutional services, surveyed the refugee program, and acted as liaison with other departments and agencies to increase and improve services.

2. Major Riordan from SOAF arrived to conduct a survey of the welfare program. There have been many conferences with the staff members and a field trip to Pusan, Taegu, and Taejon has been planned. Lt. Conway will accompany him.

3. Conferences were held with Foreign Affairs and Finance Bureau concerning the problems of refugees returning from China. Certain financial difficulties result from the lack of exchange between the two countries. All Chinese money is confiscated and no arrangement has been made to provide an adjustment. It was decided to add an item to the Welfare budget to allow a payment of ¥ 1,000.00 for each adult and ¥ 500.000 for each child at the port of entry. This is the amount that refugees from other places are allowed to bring with them. Since neither Foreign Affairs nor the Finance Bureau have any budget, the payments will be made through Welfare finances but the arrangement will be purely of a bookkeeping nature.

4. The Military Governor inspected several refugee relief shelters, the new refugee camp site, an orphanage and the Seoul relief warehouse.

### GENERAL RELIEF SECTION

1. Lt. Conway began his orientation to this section by reviewing reports, bulletins, etc. He left two days after his assignment to accompany Major Riordan on a field trip to three selected cities.

2. Special trains for Japanese Refugees coming from north of the 38° parallel enroute to Iusan have been discontinued because there was not sufficient traffic to warrant them. Special cars are being attached to the regular trains to accommodate those who are returning to Japan. This has necessitated other arrangements as to feeding and medical care. These adjustments have been made. Entire care of Japanese Refugees is now in the hands of the local welfare units.

### INSTITUTIONS SECTION

1. The problems raised by stray vagrant children who attach themselves to military units came to attention this week again when the two children who were referred to the National Public Health and Welfare for emergency care were readmitted to the Red Cross Hospital. They were having constant fever, and were unable to take any food but liquids. Exact diagnosis of their illness has not been made.

2. The National School for the Blind and Deaf has increased its facilities by the addition of adjacent property which includes four buildings. This property was formerly owned by a Japanese family. Formalities have been completed and the transfer made. Plans are underway to make necessary alterations and repairs so that it will be available for use in the near future.

3. A radio and loud speaker have been installed in the National Orphanage. This is the first recreational equipment that has been provided to this institution. One case of meningitis was diagnosed. The sick person - one of the farmers at this school - was removed to the hospital and all precautionary measures taken to prevent spread of the disease.

### HOUSING SECTION

1. Appointment Order #77 which was issued this week brings to completion many weeks of work of this section. Chun, Ye Yong was appointed as director of the Korean Residence Management Corporation and the National Housing Policy Board was reestablished. This Board has been meeting and working for some time on various matters pertaining to rental rates, supply problems and low cost housing projects. No official action could previously be taken, however, as the Board had no legal existence.

2. Another important forward step in the housing field was taken with the exhibit of Model Home Plans which was given by the Korean Architectural Association.

3. The interest of Cholla Pukto Province in housing was noted in a report received from that district stating that they are building one new home in each village. This is an individual village project and may be an impetus to private enterprise.



## EMPLOYEE WELFARE SECTION

1. The order authorizing the dissolution of the Conscripted Labor Program has been signed by the Military Governor and will be printed in the Gazette. Press releases have been written informing the people of the plan and method of this dissolution. They will be submitted to General Affairs and Bureau of Public Information for approval before being released. A time limit, as yet undetermined, will be established for paying identified wages and for acceptance of claims for unpaid wages. Finance Bureau has agreed to release all funds of the association for this. Major Riordan, now visiting this branch, will obtain and forward details of the organization in Japan, funds of deposit there and any records of payments by employees, etc. This information will be of considerable help in making an equitable settlement of the fund.

## SUPPLY SECTION

1. The supply section has been concerned with establishing a means of marking salvaged GI clothing which is now available for issue to relief recipients. There were many difficulties and the final solution has been to dye all possible items. Estimates are being prepared for the dying of the supply of GI undershirts now enroute from Eighth Army Headquarters.

2. Several times in the past week, groups and individuals have appeared and requested that certain relief supplies be given to the group they are sponsoring. Definite statements have always been made that there will be no discriminations in the issue of supplies - all will be given through regular Public Health and Welfare channels and will be issued on a basis of need. It would appear that Koreans are becoming relief minded in a categorical sense rather than considering individual need.

## RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS SECTION

1. The first outline of the survey of social welfare in the American Occupied Zone was presented to Provincial Affairs and received their approval. The final draft, complete with schedules and charts, will be submitted by the first of April.

2. The last week of orientation and special training of the research specialists is finished. The next week will be occupied with the gathering of necessary statistical material and background data of the various provinces, gun, bu, and eup to help in the initial planning of the details and to test the validity of the samples selected to represent each area.

3. The YWCA committee presented the rough draft of their plan to reactivate their agency. Several suggestions were made and they will report back in two weeks. One of the decisions to be made involves whether or not a membership and money raising campaign will be conducted on a local or national level. Another is the main line of endeavor - this may be work with women refugees, recreation, for working girls, or educational classes in home management. It is hoped that the complete plan will be approved before Dr. Helen Kim, now in the U.S. as Korean representative to the International YWCA Conference, returns.

## AMERICAN RED CROSS SECTION

1. Word has been received that the staff study on the organization of a Korean National Red Cross has been approved by the OCA and the Planning Section and has been referred to the Military Governor for his final approval.

2. A meeting was held during the week with Dr. Koo Jah Hueng to inform him of the progress of the staff study and to ask that the Korean citizens group be asked to consider the personnel of committees which might advise the Welfare Branch on such present Red Cross activities as the Seoul Red Cross Hospital, the Nurses' Training Program, the clinics in Seoul, and the Incheon Tuberculosis Hospital. The Committees would be activated immediately upon the final approval of the staff study.

3. A conference was held on Wednesday, 20 March, at which were present Capt. Blumenthal, Chief of the National Medical Services Section, Major Jeaurun, Kyonggi-do Provincial Health Officer, Lt. Bohrens, Incheon Health Officer, Lt. Sakey of the National Welfare Branch and representatives of American Red Cross Civilian Relief, to discuss the possible reopening of the Incheon Red Cross Tuberculosis Hospital. It was decided the hospital would be put into operating condition without delay and would be reopened either as a Red Cross hospital or as a public facility. It was felt the final decision as to whether the sanatorium would be Red Cross operated should be delayed until a Korean Red Cross authority had been established and could make the decision. In the meantime, the assistance of Captain Collins, consulting engineer for the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare, has been secured to estimate the repairs needed and to advise on having the work done.

4. During the week, inspection of a building formerly owned by the Seoul Red Cross Commission, known as the Maternity and Lying-in Hospital, was made. The building and its adjacent properties are presently being used for living quarters and also as the headquarters for a Women's Patriotic Organization. It is understood the building has never been used as a maternity or lying-in hospital and does not seem adequate for such a purpose. However, it might be admirably adopted for use as a clinic and the possibility is to be explored by Mr. Spees with Capt. Huff.

5. During the week, inspections of the two Red Cross clinics in Seoul were reported by Capt. Blumenthal. He observed that the clinics were not serving as many patients as their staff and facilities might accommodate and recommended working with Capt. Huff, Seoul City Health Officer, in attempting to increase their service. Mr. Spees of the Civilian Relief staff, plans an early conference with Capt. Huff to discuss ways and means of carrying out Capt. Blumenthal's recommendation. The clinics were also inspected during the week by the assistant director and Mr. Spees and the inspection bore out Capt. Blumenthal's report.

6. During the week some further discussion has been held with officers of the Welfare Branch as to the assignments of the additional members of the Civilian Relief staff soon to arrive in Korea. Aside from the two people who will be assigned to work at the National level, it seems agreed that the remaining staff should be attached to the provincial Health and Welfare Bureaus of the provinces having the largest cities. These staff persons would be expected to assist in other areas of health and welfare as well as in work with the organization of the Korean Red Cross activities.



7. Some progress has been made during the week on a suggested outline for the organization of local chapter activities and some organizational charts have been drawn up.

8. The possible use of Japanese medicines by the Iusan Red Cross clinics and dispensary has been presented to the National Medical Supply Section for consideration.

9. Word has been received from Washington that surplus American Red Cross supplies of medicines and surgical dressings in Honolulu have been released to the Honolulu Commission for Relief of War Sufferers in Korea for shipment to Korea. These supplies will be part of the relief and medical supplies which the Bureau of Public Health and Welfare has agreed to distribute for the Commission. The exact quantity of dressings being turned over to the Commission is not known but it had been previously indicated that a rather substantial stock pile was warehoused in Honolulu. The supplies were surplus after the end of hostilities.

WILLIAM R. WILLARD  
Major, U.S.P.H.S.  
Acting Director  
Bureau of Public Health and  
Welfare.

HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN KOREA  
Bureau of Public Health and Welfare  
Seoul, Korea

18 March 1946

SUBJECT: Sanitary Inspection of Jails and Prisons.

TO : All Provincial Governors (Attn: Provincial Health Officers)

1. All jails and prisons are to undergo sanitary inspection at monthly intervals. The following standards recommended by this Bureau have the concurrence of the Bureau of Police and the Bureau of Justice:

a. General Cleanliness:

Walls and floors should be kept clean, with no rubbish or waste lying about.

b. Latrines:

Each cell should be equipped with a clean well-kept squat type covered latrine or its equivalent.

c. Water:

The supply should be adequate for drinking and washing purposes. A faucet for drinking water should be located in each cell block corridor or reasonably close by; if unsafe, the water should be boiled before drinking. Washing facilities should be provided and prisoners made to bathe upon entry and at weekly intervals thereafter.

d. Delousing:

Prisoners should be dusted with DDT upon entry and thereafter every two weeks. (For maximum effectiveness this dusting should follow a bath.)

e. Food:

This should be supplied from a sanitary kitchen on the premises or from an approved restaurant in the immediate vicinity. Food carried into the cells from outdoors should be in closed containers or covered with clean cheese-cloth, paper or similar acceptable material.

f. Crowding:

Each cell should provide approximately twenty-five (25) square feet of floor space per occupant (i.e., for an average cell measuring twelve feet square, maximum desirable occupancy would be six (6) prisoners).

g. Heating:

During cold weather, a minimum of two blankets or their equivalent in bedding should be furnished each prisoner, with an extra blanket for each available for issue if needed.

h. Lighting:

There should be a source of illumination (electric) in each cell.

i. Medical Care:

There should be a doctor assigned to and present at the larger prisons. Smaller institutions must have an assigned doctor available on calls.

2. Minor deviations from these standards easily remediable by the local prison or jail authorities will be referred to them for correction; and in this regard it is suggested that the cooperation of the prison doctors (if any) be en-



listed by the health authorities. Discrepancies other than these (and repeatedly uncorrected minor faults) will be reported promptly to this Bureau for reference to and action by the Bureau concerned.

Y. S. LEE, M.D.  
Director of Public Health  
and Welfare (Korean)

WILLIAM R. WILLARD  
Major, U.S.P.H.S.  
Acting Director

EXHIBIT I

"NATIONAL CLEAN-UP WEEK  
MARCH 24-30"







Inclosure Nos. 4 and 5 missing